W. A. LEE, EDITOR. Friday Morning, August 30, 1861.

We call attention to Ordinance of the Town Council requiring slaves to reside on the lots of their owners, &c. We are also informed that the Town Council have determined to enforce | 000, and the notes to be generally receivable in the observance, with the corporate limits of the town, of the Act of 1849, prohibiting slaves from hiring their time, &c.

ABBEVILLE MALE ACADEMY. We would direct attention to the advertisemeat of the Male Academy of this place. The exercises of the Institution will commence on the second Monday instead of the third Monday in September, as previously published.

ATTENTION, PARENTS. We are requested by Mr. Geo. W. Syfan, the Engineer, to urge parents and gnardians to keep all children under their charge from the the depot on the arrival of the cars. It is almost impossible to prevent accidents when boys crowd about the engine and cars when in mo-

ABBEVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

nounces the re-opening of this Institution on Monday next, under the charge of the Misses Turner and McBryde, and superintended by by the Rev. D. McNeil Turner. The teachers are Southerners and are thoroughly qualified. Dr. Turner's high character as a scholar and teacher is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the Institution; of its discipline and scholarship.

THE CAMP AT LIGHTWOOD KNOT SPRINGS. We learn that there are now upwards of twenty companies at this point, including infantry and cavalry.

Col. James C. Callican, of our District, is in command. Capt. J. P. Thomas, of the Citadel Academy is the Drill-Master, assisted by a number of the Cadets.

The Regiments are not yet organized .-Among various prominent candidates are Gen. McGowan, Capt. D. P. Calhoun, Gen. Edwards, Capt. Dessaussure, and others.

MISSOURI.

From a private source we learn that the redemption of Missouri will soon be complete. There are now about 50,000 Confederate troops on her soil pledged for her redemption, and the battle at Springfield has inspired them with new zeal.

It is thought that Seigle was mortally woun ded or killed at the battle at Springfield. He has not been heard of since that day .- Guar

THE GOVERNOR. The Pickens Courier of Saturday says:

"His excellency Gov. Pickens has been on visit to the up-country for some days. His main object, we understand, has been the review of Col. Orr's regiment at Sandy Springs but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, that duty has been postponed. The first fair this purpose. Meantime, Gov. Pickens is enjoying bimself finely with his relations near and refined citizens of the reverend town." COMMUNICATED.

The following gentlemen are respectfully nominated for Town Council for the ensuing ROBERT H. WARDLAW.

TOWN COUNCIL ELECTION

WARDENS, MATTHEW McDONALD, J. A. ALLEN, DR. E. PARKER, WILLIAM HILL. TO LADIES.

Company has just been received. All persons desirous of aiding in making these Uniforms will please call on Mrs. John A. Calhoun or Mrs. James A. Norwood. When it is not convenient to call on either of the above ladies, Mr. Farrington will give out the work.

As Capt. Hester's Company is in great need of these Uniforms, all persons who undertake the Company.

MEWS FROM THE POTOMAC. Though we have no definite information with

regard to the movements of our army on the Potomac, yet various indications point to an early advance. Permits, except in rare cases. are no longer granted to visit the camp con-valescents are hurried up, and the sick are sent away. The general impression, both in and out of camp, is that early active operations are in contemplation. In the meantime, great An act making trepidation prevails at Washington, and the the pary Secretary of War is burrying up the skelaton regiments from the Northern States whether armed or not, and McClellan is making every preparation to provide against the anticipated

CLOTHING FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

We see glad to see that various active means used are in contemplation for the purpose of providing large supplies of electing and other bout twenty, more or less coveral wounded—two in the field during the coming winters the Confederate Coverament it is understood prefer that each State should sequip it to our well and so seatched.

Pass Bulk Bun Race.—In its online to make the election of the letter of Mr. Russell to the London Times the Naw York Herall thus alludes to the time common recovery. In purpose of the naw York Herall thus alludes to the time common treatury. In pursuance of this play the Governor of Alabama has polled upon the

THE WAR TAX BILL. The Confederate Congress, by a unanimous

of revenue and finance of the Confederate Government. The let Section provides for the issue of Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months, from the . nsion of a reaty of peace with the Northern Government; the notes to be of not less denomination than \$5.00; the whole issue not to exceed \$100.000.

The 2nd Section provides for the issue of Confederate bonds, bearing 8 per cent. int., payable semi annually; the bonds shall be payable not more than twenty years after dateshall be issued for sums not less than \$100; and the whole issue shall not exceed \$100,000,000.

The 3rd Section provides for the funding of the Treasury notes, by enabling the holder to exchange them for Confederate bonds.

The 4th Section imposes a direct tax in the following terms:

Sec. 4. That, for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Governmen, a war tax shatl be assessed and levied of fifty cents. upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely; Real estate of all kinds, slaves, merchandize, bank stock, railroad and other corporation stocks, money at interest, or invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or else where; gold watches, gold and siver plate pianos and pleasure carriages; Provided however. That where the taxable property herein above enumerated, of any head of a family, is of value less than \$500, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this Act And provided further, That the property of colleges and schools, and of cha able or religious corporations or associations, actually used for the purposes for which such colleges, schools, corporations or associations were crea ted, shall be exempt from taxation under this Act: And Provided further, That all public lands and all property owned by a State for public purposes be exempt from taxation.

The other sections provide for the location of Collection Districts, the assessment and collec-

ion of the taxes, &c. The Revenue to be realized it is supposed will amount to 12 or 15,000,000 dollars-to be applied to the payment of the interest, and porions of the principal of the war debt.

ONWARD TO WASHINGTON, -The New York Herald has substituted the above for the cry of 'on to Richmond !' We copy from that paper of Tuesday last :

More troops are ordered to the capital. Movements of the rebels indicate an attack on Washington. There are our national buildings, our archives our government, our labor for seventy five years. These must be protected. The question for consideration, theresore, is, what measures ought to be taken to avert so fearful a catastrophe as the full of the day has been set apart by this excellency for capital? Since General McClellan has been placed in command of the Army of the Potomac, great vigor has been infused into the con-Pendleton, and in the society of the hospitable duct of military matters. Troops are being forwarded in great numbers by every conveyance, and by Saturday next about seventyfive thousand men, in addition to those already there, will be in the capital from the ten States just called upon by the Secretary of War. All officers on furlough, whether holding command of regiments or companies all saldiers, in fact not on duty, ought to report at once to their commanders, and 'Onward to Washington!' should be the cry and the answering movement, With prompt and decisive action, an overwhelming military force can be encamped on the lower Potomac and Chesapeake, prepared to prevent the rebe's from crossing over from Virginia, and a well-appointed and numerous mac, ready not only to deter the rebels from

> us in a position to resume that advance movement which was temporarily checked at Stone Bridge. Onward! Onward to Washington!

making any attempt on the capital, but place

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, &c. RICHMOND, August 24 -The President has approved of the act making appropriations for to do this work will please complete it as fast the expenses of the Government in the Legislaas possible, and send it in to Mrs. Calhoun and tive, Executive, and Judicial departments, for Norwood as soon as completed, to be sent on to the year ending on the 18th of February next. The President also approved the following

> An act making appropriations to easy into effect an act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, and for other purposes. This act authorizes the issue of inscribed stock in place of coupon bonds.

An act establishing assay offices in Charlotte and Dablenega An act making additional appropriations for

An act repealing the fourth section of the act regulating foreign soins, passed 19th of March.

Another Fetal Bailroad Assident. Richkonn, August 24.— The Knoxville Reg-ider says that a collision occurred on the Vir-ginia and Tenuessas sailway, on the night of the 19th in which the Natabez Rifles, captain Da-vis, had one man, E. A. Ogden, killed, and a-

Pass Russ, Rus Races.—In its equipments on the letter of Mr. Russell to the London Times the New York Herald thus, alludes to the fund nor of Alabama has polled upon the said by the Englishman in the great race:

And as foremaning away. Mr. Russell thinselp, which will doubtlest be put the said as foremaning away, and riding a feaming specified to. The Military and Fings and distanting away before the life of retreat, and distanting away before the life of retreat.

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.
The leading Northern journals freely admit rote has passed this highly important Bill, the inefficiency of Lincoln's Blockade, that it which constitutes the whole basis of the plan is "a mookery, a delusion and a snare," and that it has become a laughing stock to the Europan powers, as well as to all the privateers on the Southern coasts. Every day affordenew evidence of the total inefficiency of the Blockade. The coasts of South Carolina payment of Government dues.

are described as perfectly easy of ingress and egrees, and advices from Havannah and Hali lax constantly announce the arival of vessels loaded with cargoes from the various Southern ports. Privateers are constantly running the Blockade in the absence or in the teeth of the enemy vessels of war, praying upon his commerce, and then again returning with their prizes into port. The number of privateers at sea, will in itself demonstrate the inefficiency of the blockade. At least fifty of the enemy ressels have been captured and many of these prizes have been sold in Southern ports. On the other hand only two of the privateers have been captured, and only a few of their prizes have been taken. Our privateers roam the eas without let or hindrance; they have already been seeen on the extreme coasts of South America and seem bound to cruise all over the world.

The total inefficiency of the Blockade, has given just reason to the Lucoln Government to fear the speedly intervention of the Europen powers, and various indications point to such a result. It is said that Lord Lyons and the French minister have joined in a remonstrance on the subject; whilst the military preparations in Canada, the presence of a large leet on our coast, the tone of the foreign journals, and the current remor all foreshadow the end-the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the termination of the Blockade. Such a result the North is begining to realize, and is hence assuming a very belligerent attitude towards the foreign powers. Foreign intervention will almost inevitably produce a war with France and England; and in that event we will have just matter of congratulaion, whatever may be the selfish motives prompting to foreign interference.

COL. ORR'S REGIMENT.

This Gallant corps, we learn, will leave for Virginia, in the early part of next week. The ellowing in the field and Staff; FIELD AND STAFF.

JAMES L. ORR, Colonel, J. FOSTER MARSHALL, Liquienant-Col. D. A. LEDBETTER, Major, BENJAMIN SLOAN, Adjutant.

B. F. CRAYTON, Quartermaster. JOHN G. EDWARDS, Commissary, THOMAS A. EVINS, Surgeon. A. F. HUNTER, Assistant Surgeon. THOMAS B, LEE, Sergeaut-Major.

J. WARDLAW PERRIN, Commissary Serg H. R. VANDIVER, Quartermaster's Clerk. T, B. BENSON, Commissary's Clerk. CLARKE WARDLAW, Military Secretary. S. E. MAXWELL, Special Aid-de-Camp.

JOHN H, MARSHALL, Quartermaster's Serg.

JOHN KENNEDY, Special Aid de Camp. H. T. SLOAN, Chaplain. The Charleston Courier refers to the Regi-

ment in the following complimentry times: The last Spraker of the House of Represen tative of the United States, who held that post with honor, was JAMES L. ORE, who was also, by common consent, one of the best presiding officers that House had witnessed. He is now Colonel of a legionary or independent regiment, fully organized and eagerly expecting marching orders. The confidence reposed in Cal. One is signally exhibited in the prompt success which attended his call for a regiment, and in the fact that he has been compelled to ref se many companies. His regiment embraces representatives of extreme portions of the State, and noble representatives of the best champions of the State as we confidently prediet will be demonstrated on proper trial.

WHO KILLED COL CAMERON ! writing from Manassas, under the signature of "Legion," gives the following version of the affair :

"With your permission, I will give you what, came under my own observation. On our march from Manassas Junction to the battle ground on the morning of the fight, we were oined by an individual who was known in Charleston Harbor by the name of 'Texas,' (he I believe, hailing from that State,) who informed us that he had permission to volunteer during the battle, to fight where he pleased, and seeing the Palme to flag, he concluded to join us. During the heat of the battle, when the famous Seventy-ninth of New York were driven back in some confusion, their Colonel. who had paused, as though contemplating the sad havor of his regiment, was about three hundred yards in our front and between us and his retreating column. At this moment, Texas asked and obtained permission to advance in front and take a shot at the officer. Advancing some thirty or forty paces to a fence, he ing some thirty or forty paces to a fence, he its regular meeting at Renobota Church of took deliberate aim with his rifle and fired, and Saturday, the 31st instant, and as it is very the exchange made by several in the important a full meeting should be had on that ranks, he has brought him! On coming bage occasion as business of vast importance is to be to the line, I remarked—'well, Texas, have you killed a Yankee! His reply was striking his rifle—she never lies. Twice after that I saw him leave the ranks and advance in front to fird. There were many in he Legion, before myself, who wilnesses a above and who have no doubt but it. Cameron found his death from "Old Pexas" formerly of the Columbia, S. C., Artillery. I have not seen him elnes the battle, but have heard that he was alightly. wounded."

MORE COMPANIES. District, arrived here yesterday, by the Green

rille train. Pour o pipanies by the same rentervill agrire of Greenville. This company, we belie

ined of Gol. Gregg's regiment, he Foliat Gu ards, Capt Farrow; the Pace-Gnards Capt Compton; and the Cherokes and, Capts Wolford, all from Spartanting

Mn. Epiron :-Through the columns of paper I desire to call the attention of the parents and friends of the members of my Company to the fact that our present Uniform is an unit protection for a winter campaign. And as it s probable we will spend our winter in a much older climate than this, it becomes necessary hat my men be furnished with warm cloth-

Most of the members of my Company have parents and friends who will see that they are properly cared for. Others have no one to ook to except the Officers of their Com-

I wish each member of my Company furnished with Frock Coat, Pants and Overcoat, of brown nome made woolen goods-to be made up by the 1st or 15th of October next,

All persons who can furnish clothing of this lescription will please make known the fact imnediately to either of the following per-

John White, Abbeville C. H. Thomas L. Coleman, Greenwood, S. C. James McCaslan, Calhoun's Mills, S. C. G. W. Hodges, Cokesbury, S. C. I ask as a favor that these gentlemen wil

give this subject their attention. Any one contributing clothing will indicate or whom it is intended. I wish at an early day o be informed who are not provided for, and I would ask the gentlemen who take this matter n hand to report to me at their earliest conrenience, so that I may make the necessary arangements for purchasing clothes for those not

JAMES M. PERRIN, Captain McDuffie Rifles. August 26, 1861.

COMMUNICATED. At a meeting of the ladies of Cokesbury and vicinity, held on the 15th July, an association was formed under the name of " the Ladies Aid Society of Cokesbury," of which the following are the officers:

President-MRS. F. A. CONNOR. Vice Presidents.

| MRS. R. Y. JONES, MRS. W. H. BLACKMAN, MRS. L. R. DANTZLER, MRS. D. B. GLYMPH,

Treasurer .- MRS. J. N. COCHRAN. Secretary .- MRS. S. E. GRAYDON. Since that time, they have been quietly and mostentatiously at work, and have collected and forwarded to Virginia, four long boxes of Hospital Stores and Sixty dollars in money. The

Society is operating in connection with Rev. R. W. Barnwell, Dr. Branch and others, who have charge of a Depot for Hospital Stores at Charlottesville, Va. All contributions are sent to the care of W. C. Bce & Co., Charleston, S. C., where an agent takes charge of them and forwards them immediately to Charlottesville.

Thence they are distributed to the different Hospitals and camps by members of the Charottsville Committee in person. By thus systematizing the operations of individuals and local associations and concentrating the efforts of all in one direction, a vast amount of good is being accomplished. The Young Mens Christian Asociation of Charleston, and those acting in concert with them, deserve the gratitude of the peo ple of the State, for the zenl and energy they nave displayed in devising and perfecting so adnirable a plan of benevolence.

The next regular meeting of the Cokesbury society will be held in the Church, on Monday the 2nd September, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which ime arrangements will be made to send forward the District are cordially invited to be present and co-operate with us.

MRS. S. F. GRAYDON,

Gokesbury, Ang. 25th, 1861.

COMMUNICATED. The ladies and gentlemen of the village and

vicinity are requested to meet in the Court House on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., the 6th of September next, to make arrangements for preparing and forwarding necessaries for the sick and wounded of our soldiers in Vir-

We hope there will be a general attendance of all ladies and gentlemen.

MRS. T. C. PERRIN, MRS. R. H. WARDLAW, MRS. A. BURT, MRS. JAMES A. NORWOOD, MRS. J. C. MARTIN, MRS. L. LESLEY. MRS, T. THOMSON, MRS. DEBRUHL. MRS. W. JAS. LOMAX. MISS DEBRUHL.

MRS. M. McDONALD. COMMUNICATED.

Motice, Ladies!

As the Ladies Soldier's Aid Association hold telligence has been received from Capt. Perryman's company, which will be of great impor-tance to all who have friends in that com-

We carriestly beg all that can to be present We carriedly beg all that can to be present, and any that can not come will please send what articles they have made up for the company, and as the Uniform will be sent on the 9th September, any person having any articles to send to their friends in the said company if they will send them to New Market Denot during the next week will be taken on with the Uniforms. MANY DADTES:

August 27; 1861.

FROM THE NORTH.

re means of checking the designs of the enemy on Washington is to have a military force ade quate for all possible contingencies, this will oon be supplied. The earnest measures of the administration to this end have already produced here the most happy effect, and affords reassurance of the safety of the capital dependng on the patriotic responses of the North.

Rumors are affoat that the rebels have a scheme on foot to attack Washington by a flank movement' the design being to use a large force-which, it appears, has been concentrated for a long time in Maryland-to cut off the connection by railroad and land between Baltimore and Philadelphia, while Gens, Besuregard and Johnson advance on Washington from the Virginian side.

The movement of the rebels on the Maryland there is intended to be accomplished by the trans port of troops on launches and flate, a large number of which have, been concentrated in the vicinity of Acquia creek, despite the boasted watchfulness of the Potomac flotills. It has also been discovered that several formidable batteries have been constructed by the rebels not only on the shores of Acquia and tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall Potomac greeks, but on the Maryland side of not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest unthe river, at Mineral Point.

The New York Herald is in great trepidation, and says:

The authorities at Washington are again in a state of alarm. For the second time since the was marred by more envenomed hostility. opening of the present war danger threatens the safety of Washington. The proclamation just isqued from the War Department to the Governors of ten Northern States, calling for the immediate forwarding of all troops enlisted or accepted in their several States-whether regiments battalions, armed or unarmed-to the national capital, is of itself evidence that they have ascertained enough of the movemente of Jeff. Davis' army to create anxiety in regard to the safety of Washington almost equal to that which existed four months ago.

The rebels have concentrated a large force near the Potomac, and are still augment in their numbers in that vicinity, with the idea of crossing over into Maryland, arousing the disaffected in Baltimore, threatening the capital in the rear by cutting off reinforcements, while their main army attacks the city, and thus bring about the final struggle for the occupancy of the city of Washington.

We are unquestionably on the eve of any important battle-on mere skirmish-but an engagement between the main bodies of the Union and the so called Cenfederate armies, at a point where the result is of the most monentous consevuence.

We repeat it: the signs of the times indicate an early and decisive engagement. Let the past, with its errors and short-comings, be forgotten in a united effort for the future.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI-GEN MCCUL-

LOCH'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following is the official despatch of Gen. Ben McCulloch, announcing the late brilliant victory gained by the troops under his command in the neighborhood of Springfield, Mo.

Springfield, Mo., via Little Rock, Ark., August 13, 1861.

Hon. L. P. WALKER : The battle of Oakhill has been fought, and we have gained a great victory over the enemy commanded by General S. Lyon. The battle was fought ten miles from Springfield. The enemy were nine or ten thousand strong; our force was about the same. The battle lasted six and a half hours. another contribution. The ladies of this part of The enemy were repulsed and driven from the field, with the loss of six pieces of artillery, several hundred stands of small arms, eight hundred killed, one thousand wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Gen. Lyon was killed, and many of their prominent officers. Our loss was two hundred and sixty five killed, eight hundred wounded, and thirty missing. We have possession of Springfield, and the enemy are in full retreat towards Rolla.

BENJ. McCullocu. Brigadier-General Commanding.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD NOT A CANADAN. - We translate from a Northern French paper the following correspondence, in answer to an article on Gen. BEAUBEGARD's ancestry, Which our readers may have read:

NEW York, Aug. 6. Sir : I have before me your valuable paper of this morning, wherein I find an article on the ancestors of Gen Beauregard, which you copied from the Montreal Order. Allow me, sir, to say that the latter was in a great error; for the grandfather of the General was an European, and has never of New Orleans. visited Canada.

There are in the State of Louisians two families of Beauregard-that of the Toutant-Beauregard and that of the Bross-Beauregard. Both families are closely related to each other, but neither is of Canadian extraction.

The father of Gen. Beauregard was a grand

son of Baron Beauregard, and was named Jeques Toutan Beauregardo. The General's mother was the daughter of the Ofievalier de Reggio, himself a descendant of the Italian ducal family of the Reggios.

The fable invented by the Montreal Order

sminds me of what the Irishman said of Generals McMahon, Lamoriciste, Pelisier, etc. I presume the Canadians will not be quite so naively credulous as the Trishmen were, which is saying not a little.

PROVISIONS OF NATURALIZATION ACT.-RIPE MOUD, August 28 .- The act of the Confederate Cougress establishing a uniform role of atu-ralization for persons culisted, in the Confeder ate army; provides that noncitizens engaged in the army during the war shall be under the protection of the Confederacy, and shall have the right to become, naturelized and enjoy all the privilege of Citizens show taking an dark to appear the Constitution of the State of which they are citizens, and arve the Con-federate States, and maintain the Constitution and they live of, and resounce all foreign

LORD DERBY'S OPINION OF THE EFFECT OF THE BATTLE

This blow will compel the Federal Govern-ment to postpone active operations for a time, and thus we hope will allow the feeling in favor of an arrangement, which, in spite of the reciprocal bluster, really exists, to diffuse itself generally. What should be the nature of the settlement is not for us to say-whether the recognition of Southern independence, or the return of the seceded States to the Union, under satisfactory guaranties. The American press, in the midst of these misfortunes, still finds time to accuse England of taking malignant delight in their difficulties. If we did, we should do our best to encourage that war l'outrance which they themselves preach. If Englishmen desired the destruction of American power, they would do their best to egg on the North in its revengeful fury.

[London Herald, Derby organ.
The Daily News says: "The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise or to acquiescence in any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, til they have turned defeat into victory."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The battle of Bull Run was a battle which, if second to Magenta or to Solferino in actual elaughter. The dominant feeling in England on this unhappy quarrel is one of unfeigned and bitter sorrow. If Americans labor for one moment under the impression that the successes or reverses of one or the other section of the combatants will awaken anything like partisan feeling in this country, they are most grievously mistaken.'

NEWS OF THE DEFEAT IN MANCHESTER .- In the, exchange rooms of Manchester, when the defeat of the Unionists became known, there was much excitement among those present, principally American captairs and brokers.

! NEWS OF THE BATTLE IN IRELAND .- This battle occupies all the papers this morning, to the complete exclusion of every other topic. It had been reported through town vesterday that Meagher, of the sword, lost in the battle the life of which Queen Victoria made him a present, after having forfeited it by his treason in 1848; but a telegraph received at New York, from his wife at Washington, Meagher is safe, shows that the rumor was not well founded. An officer named Mengher was killed, but not Thomas Francis of that ilk and of Young Ireland celebrity .- Dublin Correspondence of the London Herald.

THE TREASURY NOTES .- The Charleston Mer cury, of Saturday, says: We learn that the treasury notes of the Con

federote States, to a large amount. were received in this city a few days ago, with a view of putting them into immediate circulation. The notes are of the denomination of \$5, \$10, \$50, and \$100. The mechanical execution of the notes, however, was found to be so indifferent, that our experienced bank officers at once decided that to circulate them would be to offer a chance to the clever forgers of Yankeedom, of which they would not be slow to avail themselves. After some consultation, it was determined that it would be best that our city banks should receive the notes and retain them in their vaults until they can be exchanged for notes less liable to imitation, and more worthy the dignity of the Southern Government. In the meantime, to prevent any embarrassment the banks will, we understand, issue their own notes to the amount required. We have not seen any of the objectionable specimens of the tressury notes, but we hear that they are merely lithographed, and in design and finish present few of stacles in the way of any skillful forger. We believe that the views of our Charleston bank officers on this subject are fully concurred in by the banks of Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF A CHARLESTON BLOCKADER FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.—The Seminole from the blockading fleet off Charleston, arri ved to day, bringing the schooner Albion, with sugar, coffee, and fruit. She was sailing under the British fing. The Semencle will conl and repair. The blookaders off Charleston consist the Roanoke and Vandalia.

Resignations in the Navy,
Boston, August 24.—The following officers
of the frigate Congress have resigned: Captain Marines, Robert Fransett, of Virginia; 2d Lieutenant Thos. S. Wilson, of Missonri ; midshipmen H. B. Caliborne and Hilary D. Case.

From Washington.

Washington, August 24 .- Andy Johnson ex ects to lead the army on his return to Tenessee. Lincoln will do his utmost to sustain he Union cause in that State.

The rumor that Banks had reached Winches er is false. . He is not in Virginia. NORTHERN AND WESTERN ITEMS. WASHINGTON, August 23 .- The Government

satisfied that Fremont sould not reinforce Lyon without endangering Eastern Missouri. Lieut: Col. Ripley has been appointed a brigdier general, There are no signs of hostilities. Butler her been detailed by the Government.

butlet has open detailed by the Government to command adjuntaces at Fort Potter.

The Committee has reported twelve disloys and many disafected in the War Department; they one disloyal and ten suspected in the Treasury Department e twenty disloyal and seven supported in the Interior Department.

The Tribune says the provost marshall distributed as heart to Research to Provide the Committee of t

y refused a pais to Russell to cross the Rutomac.
Carao, August 23.—The attamen Terry, which was captured at Paducah, had no board thirty Minne muskets and one field piece. The gun-

boat had returned to Paducah Purpaperater August 28 .- Copies of the ily Nece for the West and South have been eised. The marshal took possession of the

WHAT TEXAS HAS DONE THE PAST YEAR. -In he commercial review of the Houston Telegraph, of the 7th, we find the annexed statement:

We have wheat and corn enough in Texas this year to fornish us with breadstuffs for more than two years. We have made enough wool to clothe half the Confederate States. We shall make fully five hundred thousand bales of cotton with present prospects, and we shall make, unless the crop is injured, far more than it appears to at present, from eight to ten thousand hogsheads of sugar, and quite likely twelve thousand. Texas is in as good a condition as any country need be.

The Confederate War Tax Bill.

We published yesterday full details of this bill, and mentioned the fact that it had been passed by the unanimous vote of Congress. The circumstance of this unanimity affords another evidence of the patriotic disposition of Congress, as we understand that there was considerable opposition to the bill on the part of members until the necessity of its passage became evident, when the minority determined to yield their views and to give the bill a patriotic support on the definite conclusion of its becoming a law.

The estimates of the amount of revenue that this bill is calculated to yield are various. We learn that the Finance Committee, after mature estimates of its provisions, were of opinion that it would yield thirteen millions af dollars. Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, thinks that it will afford a considerably larger revenue; while estimates of members made in the course of the debate were as low as ten millions. The estimate of the Finance Committee, as a medium between extremes and as the result of deliberate and mature consideration, may probably be accepted as correct, or as nearly so as it is possible to be.

The calculationof the taxable values in the bill is, of course, subject to a wide margin, as these values are to be taken as existing on the lst of October next, and as 'marketable. value being thus subject to all the depreciations of ertain values and certain amounts, too, val from the operations of the bill, complicate the calculation which, at best, cannot be made on

any positive basis.

We learn that the object of Congress, in providing for the redemption of the Government issues at a date after the conclusion of peace, is to secure, in the revival of trade and commerce, consequent upon peace, a revenue adequate to meet the demands of its floating

In the meantime, it is to be observed that In the meantime, it is to be observed that the revenue accurring from the war tax is applicable not only to the interest of the public debt and the ordinary expenditures, but is to be used in praying off such portions of the principal of the debt as may be possible and convenient in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. This application of the revenue is in consequence of a distinct pledge made by Congress in the May loan bill, which pledge it was bound to protect, in justice to the loans negotiated under it. The present issue is to replace the thirty millions negotiated under replace the thirty millions negotiated under the act of May 10, for which bonds were issued with the provision then made of a tax of ten millions, to be lexied within the present calendar year, to provide for the ultimate redemption of the debt.—Richmond Examiner.

ABBEVILLE

THE EXERCISES of this School will be re

SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER-ROBT. N. CHATHAM.

August 28, 1861 18 3t

TOWN COUNCIL

OTICE is hereby given that an election for Intendant and Wardens of the Town Abbeville will be held in the Court House,

SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

Polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, A, M., and closed at 3 o'clock, P. M. Messrs, A. A. Williams, J. D. Chalmers and John McDonald have been appointed managers to conduct said election. By order of the Town Council of Abbeville,

D. F. JONES. Intendant August 21, 1861 19 2t

THE ABBEVILLE

FEMALE ACADEMY.

WILL be re-opened on MONDAY next My daughter FANNIE, and Rev. Dr. McBryde's daughter, SALLIE, with such aid from myself, as official duties may allow, will conduct the school. It think that I can safely guarantee thorough instruction and good discipline. The first Sesson will comprise sixteen weeks; the second, twenty-five. Pupils will be charged from time of entrance, at the following rates.

be charged from time of entrance,
lowing rates;
Spelling, Reading, Primary, Geography,
English Grammat, Geography,
History, Arithmetic, writing,
Composition, 12.00 18.00
Algebra, Geometry, Datural,
Moral, and Mental Philosophy,
and Rhetorin, 16,90 24.00

Moral, and Mental Philosophy, and Rhetoric. 16,00 24.00
The above with French, Latin or Greek. 20,00 80.00
Music, 16,00 24.00
Use of Plano 50 50
Spelling and Reading will be daily exercises for all the pupils Vocal Music will be taught without charge.

D. Monetill Turner.

D. MoNEILL TÜRNER. Aug. 26, 1861. 18 36

Requiring Staves to have their ab on and within the inclosure of